

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

## The National Tribune.

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JOHN McLELLIN, Editor.

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### NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

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### PROVERBS.

Wisdom crieth without; she uttereth her voice in the streets.

She crieth in the chief place of concourse, in the openings of the gates.

In the city she uttereth her words, saying: How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? And the scorners delight in their scornings, and fools hate knowledge?

Turn you at my reproof. Behold, I will pour out my spirit unto you; I will make known my words unto you.

A device is being tried in the School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey to prevent the wild fire of small arms.

This device will prevent firing when the piece is aimed either too high or too low.

As successors to Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio, whose term will expire March 3, 1911, Representative Nicholas Longworth, Chas. F. Taft and ex-Secretary James Garfield are mentioned as candidates.

The President says he does not know what to do with the North Pole. Let him keep it on ice until next Summer, and trust to some perspiring American genius to find plenty of use for it in busting the Ice Trust.

The War Department has decided that a retired Army officer's pay cannot be legally taxed by the State or municipal authorities, but he can be taxed for property owned and held the same as any other citizen, and that he is liable to a poll tax.

The Austrian army has made an addition of apparatus for the Roentgen rays a part of the field supplies of its medical department. The apparatus is carried in wagons, with the electric current supplied from some neighboring source if that is convenient, and, if not, from dynamo run by gasoline engines. So far the apparatus has been very satisfactory.

Our naval officers continue to be very much aggrieved over the absolutely baseless reports in the yellow papers as to the conduct of the Captain of the Italian ship Aetna. The Captain was deeply hurt by the criticisms of our newspapers, and our naval officers regret this inhospitality to the commander of a foreign ship of war.

The Cleveland, O., papers approve of the proposition to place militia officers upon the Army list at one-third the pay of Regular officers. They would also have the enlisted men placed regularly on the rolls at a fraction of the pay of the Regular Army, and thus make the militia as far as possible a reserve force for the Regulars.

Lieut. Peary has never had any faith in reaching the North Pole by airships. He found that wherever he camped when sledging the poles he set up were covered every morning with a heavy coating of frost on the windward side, and he thinks that such a coating as this would be fatal to the progress of any airship.

The proposition to build American Dreadnoughts of 20,000 tons displacement makes the naval policy of France, Great Britain and Germany gasp, as such a size is impossible to them, owing to the shallow entrances to their harbors. Great Britain is better off in this respect than her neighbors, as she has deeper channels to her great navy yards, but none so deep as those of the United States. All the entrances to the German harbors are shallow and tortuous, filling up constantly with drifting sands which require a stupendous outlay to keep under control.

## THE ST. CLOUD COLONY.

In view of the great success of the enterprise, the Seminole Land & Investment Company had intended to increase the price of five-acre tracts and town lots from 25 per cent to 50 per cent on the 15th of September. We find, however, that it is impracticable to get together the prominent members of the G. A. R. whom we wished to serve on the committee making the assignment much before Oct. 1, and we have therefore decided to accept subscriptions for town lots and five-acre tracts at the old price of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) for both until assignment is made. The committee will assemble some time between Sept. 25 and Oct. 1. The basis of present offering is as follows:

For \$100 you will receive one town lot and one five-acre tract.

For \$200 you will receive two town lots and two five-acre tracts.

For \$300 you will receive three town lots and three five-acre tracts.

For \$400 you will receive four town lots and four five-acre tracts.

No subscriber can purchase more than four town lots and four five-acre tracts.

Copy of the St. Cloud Tribune and copy of St. Cloud Prospectus will be mailed to anyone sending his address.

Remember that those who wish to avail themselves of the present offering of a town lot and five-acre tract, both for \$100, must act promptly, as no more property will be sold at that price after assignment has been made.

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

### RAISING THE OLD-AGE RATES.

We earnestly urge all the veterans to array themselves solidly behind the National Tribune's movement to secure the increase of the rates under the McCumber law for the higher ages. According to the Commissioner of Pensions' report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908, there were on the roll under the act of Feb. 6, 1907:

At \$12 a month..... 207,709

At \$15 a month..... 81,831

At \$20 a month..... 62,755

The present law gives every veteran who served 90 days in the civil war or 60 days in the Mexican War, who was honorably discharged and has reached the age of 62 years, \$12 a month. At 70 years he receives \$15 and at 75 or over \$20. The National Tribune proposes that at 65 such veteran shall receive \$15; at 70, \$20, and \$40 to those 75 or upward. This progression is naturally logical, and will appeal at once to the sense of justice of Congress and the people. It is in accordance with the previous practice of the United States, which has always by special acts raised the pensions of those who were advanced in years.

In the course of nature men who have passed 62 cannot be expected to enjoy their higher pensions very long, and the burden on the Treasury will be quite slight, while the increase will do an incomparable amount of good to men who have reached the neediest period of their lives. An advance of \$3 a month to those who have passed from 62 to 65 would mean only about \$1,600,000 a year paid to some 50,000 veterans at present on the roll. With this additional payment it would be possible for each man to keep his little home and retain with him his aged wife, so that they could pass their last years together and he not be compelled to seek the shelter of a Soldiers' Home. To give the \$1,831 who are now receiving \$15 a month \$20 a month would add but \$1,227,465 to the present expenditure, and bring inestimable comforts and happiness to men who have passed their three-score years and 10 and to their wives. It would be what Cleveland, once defined as the "parting benediction of a grateful people." To make the pension of the 62,755 \$40 a month would, at a comparatively small cost, make men who are absolutely incapable of further effort in supporting themselves entirely independent and surround them with such evident comforts as to be a visible testimony of the Nation's gratitude to venerable men whose services for the country deserve the highest honor and appreciation.

The country is now entering upon a period of prosperity, with every expectation that the Treasury will soon be filled to a surplus, and the money cannot be better expended than by distributing it through the country to the men and women to whom all this prosperity is due. Such a distribution of the Nation's surplus will be the highest wisdom financially, as it will quicken the currents of trade everywhere as well as give to the people in every community a most needed object-lesson in patriotism in the tender care and solicitude which the country extends to the men who fought for it in its time of need.

It seems that Eugene V. Debs has made Socialism pay quite as well as Mr. Bryan has Democracy, and is now, according to reports, quite well supplied with this world's goods.

John Wauwacker says there are four sufficient reasons why Congress will not enact a parcels post law. These four reasons are four big express corporations.

## CINCINNATI TO ST. CLOUD BY THROUGH SPECIAL TRAIN

We have arranged with the Queen & Crescent Route to run a Through Special Train from Cincinnati, Ohio, to St. Cloud, Florida, leaving Cincinnati, Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 21.

The fare from Cincinnati to St. Cloud will be \$15; the round trip ticket from Cincinnati to St. Cloud will be \$25. The round trip ticket is good for return to Cincinnati within 25 days, and must be validated at St. Cloud.

This fare is considerably lower than the regular rate on the one way ticket, and enables the intending settler to make a very material saving. It also gives the advantage of a through train without change.

We will have a National Tribune representative at the offices of the Queen & Crescent Route, Fourth and Vine Streets, Cincinnati, O., who will be glad to answer all inquiries regarding the excursion to St. Cloud. If there is any information you wish, do not hesitate to write us or to call on our representative at the Queen & Crescent Offices.

If you wish to take advantage of the very low fare offered by this Special Excursion, will you have the kindness to write us at once?

## DIVIDING CALIFORNIA.

The long-named proposition to divide California into two States has at last taken open action by the Los Angeles Press and other papers, and the southern California commercial bodies openly advocating a new State to include all the territory south of the Tohachapi Range. A mass meeting has been called at Los Angeles to consider the matter. What has precipitated the movement was a radical raise by the State Board of Equalization in the valuations of Los Angeles County.

Territorially, California is large enough to make four States nearly the size of Ohio, or three the size of New York, and so great are the diversities of climate, soil, products and commercial interests it would seem that the State was entirely too large and cumbersome for the community. California has a total land area of 155,980 miles, with a coast line of 750 miles and an approximate breadth of 200 miles. Not only are these distances very great for the people of the different portions of the State to come together for one common purpose, but the character of the soil and the products and the commercial interests show much wider divergence than can be found in any other State in the Union. The people of the northern part of the State have absolutely different interests and aspirations from those in the south.

The northern people naturally center in business, politics and social relations around Sacramento and San Francisco, while those of the south as naturally center about Los Angeles, and find their way to the sea at Santa Monica or Santa Barbara. They connect with the East by the Southern Pacific Railroad, while the northern people's communication with the East is by the Union Pacific. As, according to the census of 1900, California had a total population of 1,485,000, there are enough people there to set up two well-equipped States. The population of California is increasing more rapidly than that of any other State in the Union, and during the last decade all of the 57 Counties except 11 showed a marked increase in population. In the proposed southern State there will be the considerable cities of Los Angeles, with a population in 1900 of 102,400; San Diego, with a population of 17,700; Fresno, with a population of 12,400, and San Bernardino, with a population of 6,150.

## THE POLAR ROW.

As was to be expected, the claims of discovery of the North Pole by two different men have started a fracas which has extended all over the civilized world, with men and women taking sides with quite unnecessary heat. The animosity is quite unbecoming for the part of those who are conducting the discussion, however natural it may be to the principals. A great deal of heat might naturally be expected from Lieut. Peary, who has been striving so many years to discover the pole, in his resentment of the claim of Dr. Cook. Lieut. Peary went a little too far in his denunciations of Dr. Cook, and this has recoiled upon him. When he said that the Eskimos whom Cook had claimed accompanied him had denied that Cook went out of sight of land, he made a very damaging statement which he has not been able to support. This cannot help arousing the suspicion that he may be as extravagant in some of his other statements.

The fracas is still further complicated by a journalistic row between the papers which claim to have exclusive use of the news and those which were "scooped."

That Dr. Cook had no white man with him when he reached the pole is now offset by the fact that neither did Peary have any white man with him, so that in that respect the honors are even. All the heat and animosity of the fracas are absolutely unnecessary except for advertising purposes, since the claims of the two men to have reached the pole rest solely upon their own assertions and also upon such evidence as they may be able to submit to some impartial tribunal. It is generally conceded by scientific men everywhere that if either of them has discovered the pole his astronomical notes and observations will be sufficient to prove the fact. It is considered impossible for anyone to "fake" notes and observations which will stand the test of scientific examination. The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has maintained an impartial attitude, and offers to work out the notes and observations which may be submitted to it by either of the men and give its decision. Other scientific bodies in which the world has complete confidence have made similar propositions, and the thing for the explorers to do, if they propose to maintain their claims, is to at once submit to the Coast and Geodetic Survey or some other body of equal standing the documentary evidence which they may have to substantiate their claims. The submission of this evidence cannot be long delayed, since both explorers are on their way home, and there will be a strong call greeting them upon their arrival in the United States to furnish all their evidence without delay. The likelihood to-day is that both of the men will be able to make good, and convince the public that they have actually been at the axis of the earth.

The vegetarians have always pointed to Japan as a strong demonstration of the excellence of their dietetic theory. Now Japan is giving them a very black eye, and insists that meat is a necessary food to secure the greatest strength, health and efficiency. During the Russian war the Japanese army suffered from the ravages of beri-beri, and Baron Takaki, a leading Japanese scientist, proves that this disease was largely, if not wholly, caused by an unwholesome rice diet, and that it can be eradicated by the issuance of meat and barley rations. The Government is strenuously encouraging meat-eating not only in the army, but by the whole people, and they are taking to it with enthusiasm under the belief that it will add to their stature. This involves the relinquishment of their religion, as Buddhism and Hinduism teach that meat eating is cannibalism, since the souls of men and women pass into the bodies of animals after death.

The death of E. H. Harriman, the world's greatest railroad magnate, did not produce the convulsion that was anticipated by timid people. While Harriman was a genius in financing and controlling the great lines of railroad, he seems to have done his work thoroughly all the time, and left every unit of his system well organized and in competent hands. Therefore, there was no jar when the head of the entire system passed away, and the succession passed so smoothly as the transfer of the wand of power in our political systems from one incumbent to his successor. As a rule, the papers are now praising Harriman's wonderful abilities, and alleging that his work was, after all, for the good of the country in consolidating lines and rendering transportation more facile and cheaper.

## AN ILLUSTRATED BALLOT.

Kentucky has introduced a novelty into the primary ballot system, and one that bids fair to have widespread popularity. The ticket voted at a recent primary election contained the portraits of the different candidates for office above the circle in which the voter should mark his choice. A number of the candidates did not care to have their photographs on the ballot, but instead put some emblem indicative of their personality. For example, one of the candidates for County Clerk had a barefooted boy plowing, another had a squirrel; one of the candidates for Sheriff, who appears to be a stock-raiser, had a fine steer. One of the candidates for Jailor, who probably makes a specialty of swine, had a fat hog, and another has a picture of a charming baby. Probably he is a newly-married man, and proud of his fresh paternity. Noah Wood, who was candidate for Assessor, had an ark, and Bill Bowling, also candidate for Assessor, is probably a blacksmith, for his name is surmounted by a horseshoe. Henry J. Sizemore, candidate for Assessor, is probably a job printer, as he had a picture of an improved job press. The possibilities of such a ballot as this are seen at a glance, and must be sufficiently tempting to bring that fashion into general use.

The Western bankers are making themselves heard on the deposit guarantee proposition, and especially against any guarantee by the United States Government. They want to control their own funds and use them for the benefit of their several communities. They had a sharp experience during the last panic. They had gotten into the habit of sending their surplus to New York for safekeeping and where it would earn a little interest. The income from this was certain, and they felt that they could have their money whenever they wanted it. They were bitterly disappointed, however, as soon as the conditions began to harden around them. They sent to New York for their money, but found that it was all tied up in Wall Street operations, and where they wanted \$100,000 they found it difficult to get more than \$5,000 or \$6,000, with a promise of the rest in weekly or monthly installments. This did not suit them at all, since they needed the money in their own vaults to meet runs that might come upon them at any time.

The latest scare comes from no less a person than Lord Northcliffe, who is sounding the alarm over the possibility that Germany may take Canada from Great Britain. Apparently the noble Lord has entirely forgotten the United States and the Monroe doctrine. We want Canada to stay just as she is, but if there is going to be anybody taking her the United States will rise at once to a question of privilege.

It has been discovered that there is no international agreement as to the world's date line. This was established by the observatory at Greenwich, because it was the 180th meridian, and therefore was half-way around the world from Greenwich, and was also in the middle of the Pacific, where it was away from civilization. The irregular contour of the line seems to have come by common consent of navigators.

Apologies of the polar row the Army and Navy Register quotes from "Truthful James":

"But first I would remark that it is not a proper place for a controversy. For any scientific gent to whale his fellowman, and if a member don't agree with his peculiar whim."

To lay for that same member for to 'put a head' on him."

## THE TARIFF BOARD.

Three Exceptionally Able Men Compose It.

On the afternoon of Sept. 7 Secretary MacVeagh had come down from the frost-tipped woods of New Hampshire for his last conference with the President prior to the Western trip. They had a talk before the President, and they talked during the review on a wide range of topics affecting the administration of affairs. Secretary MacVeagh will be the ranking Cabinet officer in Washington during the absence of the President—the man on the lid as it were. Among other things he brought down to the President his recommendations for the immediate removal of Mr. McAdams, who will be composed of Prof. Henry C. Emery, of Yale University; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury James B. Reynolds, and Alvin H. Sanders, of Chicago, who owns and has been editing the Breeders' Gazette.

There has been a great deal of conferring over the Tariff Board and also over its personnel. It is a very important Board, although its functions fall far short of the kind of a Tariff Commission which many men wanted. The immediate business of the Board is to have the President name a very competent trio of men, and that their labors would make for the collection of truthful and correct statistics of tariff rates. They have authority, of course, chiefly in the matter of investigating the tariffs of foreign countries in connection with the maximum and minimum provisions of the Payne law. But the President, if he wishes, can employ them in bringing out a vast amount of information regarding the significance of rates.

The Chairman of the Board, Prof. Emery, is a political economist of established reputation and of thorough education. He comes from Ellsworth, Me., and was one of the leading figures in the tariff reform movement. He is a man who is likely to please such standstill leaders as Senator Hale and Senator Aldrich. Assistant Secretary Reynolds, who will now resign the office he has held since March, 1905, has had charge of the administration of customs, and is very well informed about the practical workings of tariff matters. There is no more capable official in that line in the Treasury service. He is a graduate of Dartmouth, and like Prof. Emery, is not yet 40 years old. Mr. Sanders has been a very active advocate of reciprocity and of downward revision, has fought the discriminations of European countries against the meat products of the United States, and has made several visits to Europe on kindred errands. All three of the new Commissioners have had European experience and have a familiarity with European tariffs which should expedite the thorough consideration of those documents which they are expected to give. In the course of the next three or four months they will be required to show the President whether any European Government is discriminating against American goods, whether any European exports are giving the most favored rates of duty.

## SLACK'S BRIGADE.

A Fighting Lot of Hawkees, Hoosiers and Buckeyes.

Editor National Tribune: I have often thought of the old 58th Ohio and the 28th and 24th Iowa and the 9th Regiment, the 47th Ind., that comprised Col. James H. Slack's Brigade of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey's Third Division, Thirtieth Corps, in the Vicksburg campaign. After the battle of Champion Hills the 58th Ill. was added to our brigade, and, together with the 28th and 24th Iowa, they were the "Johnnies" who would laugh and "kick" the 58th when they would go into the rifle pits at Vicksburg with their old Belshazzar's banquet, that is, a round ball and three buckshot? When we first invested their works the 58th could not reach the Johnnies with their blunderbusses, and it created some excitement for the joking rebels, and gave them an advantage over the 58th. We relieved the 58th in the works, and it took us about two hours to cool the Johnnies in front of us down to the 58th. The 58th Ill. was a good regiment, none better. They were not armed properly for sharpshooting. When we went into the rifle pits the Johnnies would say: "Hey, you Hoosiers, over there? What are you fighting us for? We don't want to fight you fellows."

"All right, Johnnies."

And both sides would get on top of their respective works and kid each other. Presently the Johnnies would yell out, "Get in your holes, Yankees. Officer coming," and sometimes vice versa. We were honorable with each other; no advantage was taken by either side. I respect the Johnnies yet, for the majority of them were honorable and brave men and thought they were right, and would have been if they had won. At the same time, I do not agree with me in my views. I went into the rifle pits one morning, and I was on the left of the company. I had a boy and a soldier, and at the first hole I came to. There was a cartridge box over the hole full of dirt, to protect a fellow's head from the enemy's fire. I rammed my Enfield rifle through the hole in the wall, and I saw the smoke of a Johnny's gun. I let drive with my Enfield at the smoke, and I could see the Johnny behind the smoke. I unconsciously stepped back against the dirt wall of the works to reload my Enfield, and while doing so, my rifle came thru the four-inch port hole, and just as I had been using and struck in the dirt wall just over my right shoulder. If I had not been in the hole sighting, the mine would have hit me between the eyes. I murmured to myself: "Good day, old Johnny. You have too good a range of that hole to suit me." And I went in search of a Confederate soldier. Johnny had seen the smoke of my gun. At one time I was in the works there was a half-witted fellow at the next port hole to the one I was at. Gen. Grant came walking thru with field glasses in his hand, and stopped between us and began to climb up on top of the works. The half-witted fellow said: "General, don't go up there. You'll get shot." Gen. Grant answered, "I hope not," and went up and stood up and took a survey thru his glasses, the mines flying thick and fast. Just at that time there was a heavy artillery duel on. I made up my mind then and there that Gen. Grant was no coward. He was observing his own men. I have ever since been a great admirer of Gen. Grant. He was a brave man and a competent General. Seeing is believing.

After the surrender of the Confederates on the morning of July 4, I went across to the Confederate lines in front of Vicksburg. I saw Gen. Grant, Sherman, McPherson and Logan riding into the city. Grant was on the left, Sherman next on his right. Grant and Sherman were very busy in conversation, and were a slouch back, pantaloons in his boots and no shoes on. Sherman was in about the same condition, but I believe he had on shoulder straps. A number of Confederate officers stopped me and asked me what one of the Generals was Grant. I pointed him out to them, and they seemed surprised. No doubt they expected to see our beloved and revered General in gold lace epaulettes, but Gen. Grant was in plain style. He was for planning and executing his plans. He could do that without shoulders in his boots and without shoulder straps. He was not on dress parade that memorable 4th of July, when 33,000 men and 23 general officers, with their arms and artillery, surrendered to the Union Army. The Southern Gibraltar, and the Mississippi River was clear of obstructions from its headwaters to the Gulf of Mexico. No more blockade of the Gulf. Sherman opened up the Mississippi from Island No. 10 to the Gulf. Col. Slack and his brigade were the first to march thru the city of Memphis. Col. Slack was the first Federal commander of Memphis. He should like to hear from some of the old boys of Slack's Brigade thru the National Tribune. His brigade was composed of good material from Ohio, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa. The Johnnies always ran against a snag when they came up against Slack's Brigade. The 28th and 24th Iowa, Thirtieth Corps. They made an abrupt stop, and generally turned and took the enemy's track. One time while we were under the fire of the Johnnies, we were under the fire of the Johnnies, and they were paying no attention to the Johnnies' fire, but they were turning. Gen. Slack yelled out in stern tones: "What are you fellows doing? You are going to turn your backs on me. You are going to turn your backs on me. You are going to turn your backs on me."—Wm. W. Aspinwall, National Military Home, Tenn.

## THE 37th N. Y.

Peter Moran, 59 Penn street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sergeant in Co. C, 37th N. Y., says that in June, 1861, his regiment was camped on the Capitol Hill, Lincoln from Washington. President Lincoln had issued a call for a special session of Congress to begin July 4. When Jeff Davis heard of it he said that he would eat dinner in Washington on that day. Early on the morning of July 4 the regiment fell in with one day's rations and marched down into the city for what was supposed to be a whole regiment would go on picket duty for three days at a time. Col. "Jim" Kerrigan used to ride outside of the picket line, and on returning occasions would be in the line. This occasioned some surprise, and it seems that he got into trouble later on. Does anyone know about this?

## THE 15th Ohio.

Comrade Alexis Coke, Columbus, O., sends us a copy of the compiled roster of the survivors of the 15th Ohio. He says that it was taken several months after the battle of Vicksburg. This is a remarkable fact, that after a lapse of 44 years over 900 should still be alive. The total enrollment was nearly 1,500, but 200 of these were drafted men and substitutes, who never joined the regiment. It may be inferred that the hardships of nearly five years of active service increased rather than diminished the average age of the survivors. Their average age at enlistment was 21 years, four months and 27 days. It was probably less than that, as many who gave their age as 18 were really not so old.

## Gen. Philip Kearny.

Referring to some statements in regard to the death of Gen. Philip Kearny, L. H. Felt, 8th Mass. Battery and 14th N. Y. Cavalry, writes: "I recall that his battery was in the Ninth Corps, and during the full in the action at Chantilly, while he was standing with others, the pieces, which were being drawn to the front, approached a one-armed mounted officer, who saluted and asked: 'Boys, what command does your battery belong to?' Being told, he turned back and rode off toward a fringe of timber on their front. Soon musketry was heard, and a little later they heard that Gen. Kearny was killed. They were near the front, and it seemed that the General was somewhat excited or confused."

## What of the Boys?

T. P. Rockafellow, 13th Pa. Cav., Laurel, Ind., answers Comrade Bell that, considered purely as a money proposition, those who went out in 1861 and 1862 should have more pension than those who enlisted in '63 and '64; but what of the boys from 15 to 17 years of age who could not enlist until then? Does the comrade pretend to say that these boys were not patriotic as he, because he happened to be older when the rebellion broke out? He can now get an age pension, while the boys who enlisted in '63 and '64, but what of the boys from 15 to 17 years of age who could not enlist until then? Does the comrade pretend to say that these boys were not patriotic as he, because he happened to be older when the rebellion broke out? He can now get an age pension, while the boys who enlisted in '63 and '64, but what of the boys from 15 to 17 years of age who could not enlist until then? 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